UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	-
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YOR	≀K

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECISION AND ORDER

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15-CR-19A

GEORGINA FISHER a/k/a Georgina Baratta,

Defendant.

On May 14, 2015, defendant Georgina Fisher ("Fisher") filed a motion "for an Order: (1) granting a hearing pursuant to *United States v. Monsanto*, 924 F.2d 1186 (2d Cir. 1991); (2) directing the United States to remove any *lis pendens* or other restraints on Defendant's property; [and] (3) striking certain forfeiture allegations in the subject Indictment." (Dkt. No. 21 at 1.) Without repeating a lot of information readily available in the docket, the Government opposed Fisher's motion in ways that prompted the Court to issue a Decision and Order on October 6, 2015. (Dkt. No. 64.) In that Decision and Order, the Court distilled the Government's various arguments into five Questions Presented that it invited *amici curiae* to address:

1) The grand jurors here received a draft indictment and superseding indictment that contained a proposed forfeiture notice. They cast a vote that they "concurred in the Indictment in this case" or "concurred in the Superseding Indictment in this case" without separating the substantive offense from the forfeiture notice. Under the facts presented here, can that vote mean anything other than a grand jury vote on the substantive offense? Alternatively, can a grand jury finding of probable

- cause on a substantive offense double as a finding of a factual nexus, so as to defeat a request for a *Monsanto* hearing?
- 2) The Government has argued that granting *Monsanto* hearings to defendants who can afford counsel is unfair to *pro se* defendants and to defendants with assigned counsel. Is this true?
- 3) Can the Government use a forfeiture notice in a second criminal action to recover assets not traced after a prior criminal action?
- 4) Can a structuring offense by itself make otherwise legitimate funds subject to forfeiture?
- 5) Do courts have discretion to require that *Monsanto* hearings proceed in adversarial fashion and not by proffer?

(*Id.* at 23–24.)

Since the Court's last Decision and Order, several events have occurred. Three *amici curiae* accepted the Court's invitation. (Dkt. Nos. 67, 72, 75.) The Government, on its own initiative and without explanation, consented to a *Monsanto* hearing and requested "that the Court rescind and withdraw its Decision and Order of October 6, 2015 (Docket Item #64) in its entirety." (Dkt. No. 65 at 2.) Again on its own initiative, the Government later released the *lis pendens* on Fisher's property altogether. (Dkt. No. 76.) The Government also filed a motion requesting "that a scheduling order be put in place for the filing of pretrial motions without waiting for the filing of *amicus* briefs, and that the solicitation of such briefs be cancelled in that the issues they were sought to address are either moot or not properly before the Court." (Dkt. No. 77 at 3.)

Most recently, Fisher filed three documents in response to recent events. Fisher filed a response to the Government's most recent motions. (Dkt. No. 78.) Fisher filed a motion to compel production of certain materials under Rule 16 and *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). (Dkt. No. 79.) Finally, Fisher filed a motion for an order granting "(1) dismissal of the Superseding Indictment in this matter, [and] (2) reimbursement of legal fees." (Dkt. No. 80 at 1.)

To take stock of where the case is at this point, the Court first will look at the Government's recent filings. The removal of the *lis pendens* arguably moots the Government's own consent to a *Monsanto* hearing. Those two events, in turn, would appear to moot the first two of the three items of relief that Fisher sought in her original May 14 motion; they also would appear to moot Questions One, Two, and Five of the Questions Presented. The Government's actions have no impact on the third item of relief that Fisher requested, the striking of the forfeiture notice from the Superseding Indictment. Since the Government still seeks forfeiture upon sentencing and has advanced various theories of forfeiture. Questions Three and Four continue to address live issues in the case. Questions Three and Four remain important also because they are now implicated in Fisher's most recent motions. To maintain a full history of events in the docket and to allow resolution of important questions stemming from the Government's arguments, the Court denies the Government's motion to rescind (Dkt. No. 65).

The Court turns next to scheduling. The Court needs to set scheduling for

Questions Three and Four of the Questions Presented to the amici curiae.

Fisher's latest motions also should be scheduled and adjudicated before setting

any pretrial scheduling in the ordinary course. The following schedule should set

a balance between promptness and the need for careful review of all of the

issues currently pending:

 On or before January 29, 2016, the amici curiae are respectfully requested to file briefing that addresses Questions Three and Four in any way that

they would consider helpful to the Court. The substantive pages of each

brief should not exceed 40 pages.

Also on or before January 29, 2016, the Government will file responses to

Fisher's latest motions (Dkt. Nos. 79, 80).

• On or before February 26, 2016, Fisher will file reply papers in support of

her latest motions. The *amici curiae*, separately or in collaboration with Fisher, are welcome to file reply papers if they wish, though the Court is

not expecting them to do so.

 The Court will hold oral argument on all pending motions and will set a date and time once all of the above briefing is filed. The amici curiae

should note that they will be welcome to participate in oral argument if they

wish, though they would have to do so in person.

The Government's motion to set a scheduling order (Dkt. No. 77) is held in

abeyance. With multiple motions pending, speedy-trial time remains excluded.

SO ORDERED.

___/s Hugh B. Scott

HONORABLE HUGH B. SCOTT UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

DATED: November 23, 2015

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